



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

MOWING MACHINES.

Mowing machines moved by horse power, are coming into use as fast as farmers can prepare their grounds in a suitable manner for their operation. For this purpose it is not necessary that the field should be a perfect level, but the surface should be made smooth and every obstruction removed. There are now eight or ten different machines patented, all of which claim to be A. No. 1, as the saying is. Each of them has some one or more improvements in its combinations which are useful. We shall therefore not speak now of any one in particular, but, as the time for using them is nigh at hand, give from such sources as we can find general remarks in regard to their use, which remarks will probably refer as well to one kind as the other.

We find in the third annual report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, (which, by the way, we have through the politeness of the Secretary just received,) much valuable information obtained in answer to queries made by the Secretary of the Board to several persons who had used mowing machines, and thereby acquired experience in regard to them.

Messrs. Samuel Parsons & Sons, of North Hampton, state, that "as to the economy of its use in our vicinity, we have no hesitation in saying, that one half of the expense is saved in using the machine to cut and spread grass, when compared with the common scythe, to say nothing of having it done when the weather is good and the grass in its proper state, whether in blossom or gone to seed, as the owner prefers. The horses that we have used from the first weigh from ten to eleven hundred each.

We believe horses of the above weight, the best adapted to all farm work, and of course best for mowing, &c. Were the team for mowing and nothing else, we should have no objection to their weighing more than the above, provided they were smart and active, but a slow logy team is not the thing, for it needs prompt action to start off in good shape, and to work well.

We consider the draught not heavier than that of the common plough. . . . The usual practice is to mow in the morning, two or three hours or more, and use the same team in the afternoon to draw the hay to the barn which is from one to two miles distant. The speed required to work a machine to advantage, is about the same as for a plow on stubble land, or from two and one half to three miles per hour.

There is no objection to quicker speed, however, in making good work. . . . Any man who has fifteen acres of smooth surface, can afford if he keeps a team, to own a machine; if not alone, he should join with his neighbors, and thus secure his crops in season, and in good weather, and at much less cost."

Mr. Levi Stoddard, of North Haddam, says: "I consider it good economy to mow with a machine rather than with a scythe, on all farms that are not so wet and rocky that it may be difficult to use the machine. In this vicinity, grass on an average cannot be cut at less than one dollar per acre, with the scythe, and it will cost one shilling per acre to spread the swath. With a good machine, taking into account the wear, breakage, &c., it can be cut for fifty cents per acre, and the grass is spread better than it can possibly be by hand, saving, as you see, sixty-seven cents per acre by it."

PROPER DEPTH TO SOW SEEDS.
We have noticed this season, that there has been apparently more than a usual difference in the time of the coming up of seeds of the same kind but planted at different depths. Perhaps it was owing to the lack of sufficient rain, although seeds in general have germinated very well, indeed, thus far this season. Could we know what amount of moisture we were to have, we could regulate the depth of planting seed, much better than we generally do. For instance it would be to plant deeper in a dry season than would be required in a wet one.

Some experiments made formerly by Petri, seem to indicate that an inch in depth is on an average the most proper. The following table shows the result obtained by him:—

Depth sown.	Time of appearance above ground.	Proportion of seeds grown.
1/4 inch	11 days	1/2
1/2 "	12 "	1/2
3/4 "	18 "	1/2
1 "	20 "	1/2
1 1/4 "	21 "	1/2
1 1/2 "	22 "	1/2
1 3/4 "	23 "	1/2

EARTH OR CLAY AN ABSORBENT—QUERY.
Every one knows that by throwing a little earth over a dead and putrid animal, the offensive odor which arises from it is no longer perceived, or, at any rate, cannot be perceived by the senses of smell for a long time. The reason of this is, that the earth absorbs the gases which arise, and continues to do until fully saturated with it. If any considerable quantity is used, it will absorb all that arises from a large animal during the course of its decomposition. Now, query. Cannot earth or clay be used to absorb the ammonia which passes over when animal matter is distilled? If so, it will then thus charged become a good fertilizer, and can be used for that purpose, or any of the crops raised by the farmer and gardener.

THE SKIN of fine woolled lambs properly prepared may be rendered valuable for various purposes where fur is commonly used. The decreasing returns of the fur trade will soon render some such substitute necessary.

MANURE FOR CABBAGES PROPOSED.

We have been perusing a very valuable paper, written by John Townley, of Moundville, Wis., and published in the Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, for 1883. Speaking of the materials or ingredients of different crops and manures, he observes that by using manure as the basis of composts, we may also compound manures so as to adapt them to the special wants of certain crops. If we take the cabbage, for instance, which is a profitable crop to raise in the neighborhood of towns, by referring to Prof. Solly's table, it will be seen that this plant requires large quantities of potash and soda, with phosphoric and sulphuric acid and chlorine, and a considerable proportion of lime. If, therefore, we take a quantity of manure mixed with charcoal, by their gradual decay, they would supply carbonic acid and other matters,—by their power of condensing gases they would retain the ammonia of the urine, and the gelatine of the bones, (super phosphate of lime), and thus supply the plants with nitrogen, to form their protein compounds. The super phosphate of lime would yield sulphuric and phosphoric acid and lime, and the common salt which last consists of soda and chlorine. A dressing of fresh wood ashes applied to the land the previous fall, might serve the double purpose of destroying insects, and supply salt largely, as well as other inorganic constituents.

NOTE. We think that Mr. Townley's prescription would be simplified by leaving out the charcoal, and composting the manure or peat with line salted in salt water, or strong brine made by dissolving salt in water to saturation; to this compound super phosphate could be added, and the whole applied to the cabbages. If you had not ashes sufficient to dress the ground broadcast last fall previously, as he suggests, a handful might be put into the hill or put around the corn, as corn is oftentimes asked in many places.

CALCULATION BY THE FARMER.

In days gone by, it was generally understood that the merchant must be a shrewd man, the lawyer an acute man, that the doctor of physic and of divinity must be learned, that all active and professional characters must depend for success on an observing and calculating mind. The farmer was deemed a man who could not get his living by his wits, so he had to work, and extort from Mother Earth a scanty supply for the wants that had to be regarded.

As society has improved, learning to appreciate its real and true benefactors, and as the farmer, as an individual, has bettered his own condition, he has risen to a higher place.

Still, there is a great difference among farmers, up to the best and most influential in the nation. All farmers have to work with their own hands, cultivate the land, work oxen and raise stock. They all make butter and cheese, and raise more or less for market. Their occupation is the same, their implements the same. Whence the difference among them? Some having money to let, others hiring money; some always having fat cattle, and others poor; some always having enough of everything, and others pinched on every side; some always having leisure, yet keeping ahead of their work, others forever behindhand, and in a hurry, too.

Now, what makes this difference among these two classes of husbandmen? The cause of the difference is as plainly to be seen as the sun at noon-day. Those who make good calculations thrive, those who do not do headwork as well as handwork, lose ground in many ways than one.

Sound calculation is indispensable to the successful farmer. There is no man in any profession who needs the habit of thinking more than such. It is not needful for him to be ever rushing on, hurrying and driving men, cattle, and everything else about him. It is better policy for him to keep cool, and lay good plans. There is nothing wonderful about the word "calculation." Some seem to think that only the favored few can calculate. This notion is wrong as it is pernicious in its influence. Calculation does not demand great occasions for its judicious exercise. Small affairs need it just as much as great ones. A man needs the habit of making wise plans, whether he has a large farm or one of a few acres, whether he does much or little business.

It would be well did many persons understand that calculation is a habit, though some acquire it more readily than others. As it is a habit, it is to be cultivated; and the more it is cultivated, the more active and important will it become.

We all have to learn from experience. If one commits an error through passion, haste, or negligence, and he sees the consequence of the mistake, let him put a peg in there, and the next time he finds himself in such circumstances, let him be calm, and calculate a little, and he will soon find that he can calculate as well as others, reaping the benefit thereof, too.

No man, more than the farmer, needs to look ahead, and keep his mind ahead of his work; then his work will be done in season, in order, and in the proper manner. A farmer should never make a step or do anything, without having his mind well awake.

When he plows, he must not only think of turning the furrows as fast as possible, so as to get through soon, but he ought to see the connection between his work in the spring and his crops the next fall. He should see that deep plowing will bury many seeds of weeds so deep that they will not vegetate, that it will fit the land for dry weather or wet weather; and that thorough pulverization of the soil is the one thing needful for a handsome harvest.

Let every farmer, who wishes to get ahead and keep ahead in temporal concerns, not forget to use his head, in making good calculations.

GREAT LENGTH OF STAPLE is incompatible with fineness; for combining purposes, the shorter varieties cannot be used, and hence worsted made as fine as felted goods.

PROVINCIAL GLEANINGS.—NO. 2.

After sailing up the St. John about thirty-five miles, we approach a fine agricultural region. At Humpstead, Queens Co., are some splendid farms—upland a deep red loam—but the intervals and islands constitute the chief agricultural wealth; these are annually overflooded and fertilized with the vegetable deposits from the upper countries. The spring freshets commences with the melting of the snow—the water rises from 8 to 20 feet, overflowing thousands of acres of the bottom lands; sometimes in high freshets much damage is done—the wash even extending back into the forests, (a low country as far as the eye can reach,) fences and buildings are set adrift, and communication is cut off except by water—almost every family control a "punt," or "canoe." At this season the country presents the appearance of a grand "waste of waters," except the swells of upland, and buildings above the reach of the floods. The water commences subsiding about the middle of May, and the farmer soon rejoices at the sight of his buried treasure, gradually regaining above the water again, clothed in verdure; long green strips, but a few feet in width, stretch from one swell or headland to another, forming a delightful grassy border or path, to connect these little peninsulas with the main land. The water now soon abates—the land so lately submerged, is ready for the plow, and men and teams find a busy season.

Although the farmers on these bottom lands have a short and hurried season, yet they have some advantages over us—a late and high freshet almost invariably gives them tall grass, the staple crop of their intervals, and some are even favored with two crops, or two productions in the same season. First, a crop of fish are taken over their farms, and next grass, or some tilled crop from the soil.

While traveling during the flooded season, I often found it necessary to take conveyance by water across the swollen creeks and overflowed roads—would frequently paddle a "dog out," (canoe formed by digging out a large pine tree to a shell, and shaping it for the water,) over fences, bushes, or among trees.

The farms along the river were settled in many places by the surviving soldiers and officers of the British army after the revolution—government granting 200 acres or more, according to rank, to each—lots were laid out, 42 rods wide in front, and extending back from the river two and a half miles, long. The larger lots are five to eight miles long. The islands in the river are quite an important portion of the land; these were first parceled off in small lots, but are now mostly controlled by wealthy proprietors; some are tilled, but those most subject to inundation are kept in grass, and are very productive.

The scenery along the fertile valleys of the St. John, is not equalled on any Eastern river. In passing up by water, the green shores, sloping down to the water's edge—the neat farm-houses, and regularly laid out farms—the long green islands—the dark forests, gradually rising in the distance—form a beautiful landscape; or in passing on either side, both the river, with its floating freight, and the opposite shore, and long farms and buildings, all combine to form a complete picture of beauty. In the language of Gesner, in his history of New Brunswick, in alluding to the St. John valley, "The whole area is occupied by extensive tracts of alluvial soil, islands, ponds, and creeks, through which the majestic St. John sullenly winds its way, bearing on its bosom the steamboats and numerous crafts of the river. The alluvial banks, as well as the higher grounds, are highly cultivated. The rich meadows are decorated with stately elms and forest trees, or sheltered by low coppices of cranberry, alder, and other native bushes. Through the numerous openings in the shrubbery, the visitor, in traversing the river, sees the white fronts of the cottages and other buildings, and from the constant change of position in sailing, an almost endless variety of scenery is presented to the traveler's eye. During the summer season, the surface of the water affords an interesting spectacle. Vast rafts of timber and logs are slowly moved down by the current; on them is sometimes seen the shanty of the lumberman with his family and cow, and occasionally a Nyanza, all destined for the city below. Numerous canoes and boats are in motion, while the paddles of the steamboats break the polished surface of the stream and send it rippling to the shore."

The farmers, who are not engrossed in lumbering, are mostly in a flourishing condition—many who are so fortunate as to own the rich intervals and islands, are wealthy. Grass seems to be the most natural and abundant crop, next, potatoes, oats and buckwheat. Wheat formerly produced abundant crops on the intervals, but from rust and other causes, it is rather uncertain of late. There are instances, however, where it has done well on bottom lands. I was told by one enterprising farmer that he raised 30 bushels from one bushel of sowing the last year, and that his brother raised 80 bushels on two acres. Corn is sometimes raised, but is rather uncertain, especially north of Fredericton. Vegetation does not commence as early by about two weeks as in our lower Kennebec valley, but the crops seem to push ahead and mature with astonishing rapidity during the short growing season. Corn has been planted, harvested, ground and eaten within three months.

Apple trees are now (June 7th) just blossoming. Eleven days ago I passed snow-drifts three feet deep, in some cool spots above Fredericton. The nights have been frosty until the middle of this week; ice formed on the morning of the 3d of June.

Farmers are now very busy finishing planting potatoes, sowing oats on low lands, and on upland "burns;" a fine dry time for clearing and burning new land, and the smoky atmosphere shows that they are improving it. Large crops of buckwheat are raised, one of the most indispensable crops, in the absence of corn, and for this short, hurried season, it gives farmers a chance to lengthen seed time. They sow from the 10th to the 25th of June. S. N. T.

HAY MAKING.

When it is remembered that "all flesh is grass,"—which is a true proposition—it will be seen that the value of the hay crop to the world is beyond calculation. When we speak of the value of hay we have references to its nutritive qualities; for hay which had lost these, would, of course be as valueless as straw. The more perfect the elements of nutrition in grass are preserved in hay, the more valuable and economical it is for feeding purposes.

The period at which hay is cut has much to do with its nutritive value. While the grass is growing, and especially during the latter period of growing, the stems and leaves contain considerable quantities of sugar and gum, which are transformed into woody fibre mostly during the ripening process, and into seeds. Therefore, when grass has attained its growth, it gains nothing in nutritive value by standing. The woody fibre which is formed and exists in the ripened grass, is for the most part indigestible, and every farmer knows that more than half the seed usually shatters out when the grass is left to stand till ripe.

Dr. Thompson, in his "Experimental researches on the Food of Animals," makes some very judicious remarks. He says: "When grass first springs above the surface of the earth, the principal constituent of its early blades is water, the amount of solid matter being comparatively trifling; as it rises higher into the air, the deposition of a more indurated form of carbon gradually becomes more considerable; the sugar and soluble matter at first increasing, then gradually diminishing, to give way to the deposition of woody substance."

If the sugar be an important element of the food of animals, then it should be the object of the farmer to cut grass for hay-making, at that period when the largest amount of matter soluble in water is contained in it. This is assuredly at an earlier period of its growth than when it has shot into seed, for it is then that woody matter predominates; a substance totally insoluble in water, and therefore less calculated to serve as food to animals than substances capable of assuming a soluble condition. This is the first point for consideration in the production of hay, since it ought to be the object of the farmer to preserve the hay for winter use in the condition most resembling the grass in its highest state of perfection. The second consideration in hay-making is to dry the grass under such circumstances as to retain the soluble portion in perfect integrity.

The great cause of the deterioration of hay is the water which may be present, either from the incomplete removal of the natural amount of water in the grass by drying, or by the absorption of this fluid from the atmosphere. Water, when existing in hay, from either of these sources, will induce fermentation, a process by which one of the most important constituents of the grass, viz., sugar will be destroyed. The action necessary for decomposing the sugar is induced by the albuminous matter of the grass; the elements of the sugar are made to react on each other in the moist state in which they exist, in consequence of the presence of the water and oil, and are converted into alcohol and carbonic acid.

The alcohol produced in a heated hay-stack in many cases may be detected by the similarity of the odor disseminated to that perceptible in a brewery. We use this comparison because it has more than once been suggested to us by agriculturists.

The amount of soluble matter capable of being taken up from hay by cold water is as much as five per cent., or a third of the whole soluble matter in hay. We may, therefore, form some notion of the injury liable to be produced by every shower of rain, which drenches the fields during hay-harvest. It is not only, however, the loss which it sustains, in regard to the sugar and soluble salts, that renders hay so much less acceptable than grass to the appetite of cattle. The bleaching which it undergoes in the sun, deprives it of the only peculiarity which distinguishes the one form of fodder from the other; grass deprived of its green coloring matter presents exactly the appearance of straw, so that hay ought to be termed grass-straw. It is obvious that the operation of hay-making as usually conducted, has a tendency to remove a great portion of the wax in the grass.

Hay-making is really a very nice operation, though we are aware it is not generally regarded as such. The method of curing "in cock" has important advantages in making all kinds of hay. Timothy and Red-top hay is as much superior cured in cock to that exposed to the bleaching process as is red clover. The object should be to preserve the green appearance of the growing grass. If grass is exposed to the sun to cure, the color is lost in a great measure. It is the practice of R. L. Poll, Esq., of Uster County, N. Y., to cut his grass and draw immediately into the barn, and sprinkle evenly upon each layer common salt, in the proportion of one bushel to a ton. He says, "The salt prevents moss burning, molding, &c., and the stock are induced to eat it as greedily as they would new mown grass, which it nearly resembles, as its most nutritious juices are preserved, being diffused through the stem of the entire plant at that period of its growth. If left on the ground till the seed ripens, the saccharine juice of the plant is lost." There are objections to putting so large a large quantity of salt upon hay as a bushel to a ton. Animals partaking of hay so excessively salt, in the cold weather of winter, require immense quantities of water, which keeps them constantly chilly and shivering. We prefer partially curing in the cock, applying a painful salt to a ton, and if some well kept straw is at hand mixing alternate layers with the clover and then cut altogether at the time of feding.

(Prairie Farmer.)

It is ascertained, by experiment, that more than three-fourths of the water is removed during the usual hay-making process. (Ex.)

HARD AND SOFT WATER FOR BUTTER.

There was a spirited discussion among the butter makers of New York, last season, on the comparative merits of grasses and water. We preserved a communication from A. B. Dickinson to the Tribune, for the purpose of reproducing it at this time as a suggestion to those who like to try experiments:

(Ohio Cultivator.)
If hard and soft water lands are to have a fair test, so as to decide which is best adapted to making first quality butter, the trial certainly should take place at the season when first quality butter can be made. May and September are the two best months in this latitude, with part of June, something depending on the season.

It is not my purpose to say whether I believe that grasses as well adapted to the production of first quality butter do not grow on hard water land as on soft, but I do not mean that it is just as indispensably necessary to have soft water to wash the milk from butter, as it is to have soft water to wash fine linen, or to water-proof flax to make the hair soft, or to water plants. And it is by no means invariable that in a limestone country the springs or streams are of hard water, though usually they are.

In some localities they are just as soft as the rain that falls from the clouds, and which was absorbed within a mile distant from some hard water lake or pool, or the ocean itself. It may be said that many of the best butter-makers do not wash their butter. Of this fact I am quite well aware, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where they make as good butter for immediate use as any where, they never wash their butter, nor do I believe that it would be improved for immediate use there or here, by washing; but I do mean to say, that to work butter sufficiently to separate every particle of milk, so that it will keep a year, would destroy the grain and render it oily. After keeping a few months it would exhibit the bad effect, and the longer it should be kept the more perceptibly injurious would that effect be.

I can suggest a plan whereby butter-makers on hard water land, if skeptics, can satisfy themselves fairly. In May, when grass is good, work one cock, without washing, in your best manner; then take rain water and wash, as soon as your churning is completed, all the milk from the butter. Be careful in washing to pull the butter over with a ladle so as not to affect the grain; then put it away in some sweet, cool place, out of the reach of any bad influence of which it can partake, until it has assumed its proper color; then work it over by hand and lay it down in your cock; and after it is laid down the same care must be taken to keep it through the season. A common farm cellar, with meats, fish and vegetables, would spoil in sixty days the best package of butter ever made. Then in like manner, or in your own way, wash another with water that you know to be hard, as some springs that are hard in dry weather in the rainy seasons are nearly soft; lay down and keep both parcels as near alike as possible, without salt, as butter does not require salt to preserve it any more than hard does. Salt is only necessary for the purpose of flavoring anything that is not palatable. Salt can be worked in at any time. Then pursue the same course with three more packages salted with Liverpool salt, and as well satisfied as I am that hard water injures butter.

A. B. DICKINSON.

THE COST OF FENCING. The Canadian Agriculturalist publishes some statistics upon fencing in Canada, by which it appears that according to the last census, there are in Upper Canada, 3,697,724 acres under cultivation. Leaving out wood land, much of which is fenced, and assuming a cost of only \$8 an acre for fencing, which is a moderate calculation, it appears that the cost of fences in Upper Canada alone is about thirty millions of dollars; and within 25 years, for new fences and repairs, there will be a necessity of farmers incurring an expense of \$50,000,000.

THE ANGLE WORK. What will our readers who are unacquainted with the fact, think when we assure them that the common earth worm is at once plow, harrow and manure? Of all that soil which is the richest and most adapted for the gardener's purpose, there is scarcely any which has not passed through the intestines of the worm, and the earthy casts which are seen lying about after the burrowings, are little patches of rich mould which have derived an extraordinary nutrition from the cause we have mentioned. (National Mag.)

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE CARRY HIS TAIL STRAIGHT. I had a very fine colt, that carried his tail on one side and was continually throwing it over the driving line, when to cure him of this habit I braided a loop in his tail and tied it with a string to the trace on the same side on which he carried it and when he found it was tied, he would pull on it, when I would let him up a little gradually on the string until at length he came to carry his tail perfectly straight. (Boston Cultivator.)

HOMES MADE BEER. Take one gill of good hop yeast, two spoonfuls of brown sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda, the same of acid, eight drops of the essence of saffron, the same of wintergreen, and four of the essence of spruce; beat it well together, then pour on two quarts of cold water, and you will have a good, healthy, cheap drink, for sick or well folks. The way I make my yeast: Boil a handful of hops in two quarts water half an hour; strain off the water, and stir in the flour white hot, and one tablespoonful of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of ginger; when milk-warm add half a pint of good yeast. (Ohio Farmer.)

WHAT THE FARMER WANTS. Next to good crops, the farmer wants a market for them. He will sow, he will reap, he will labor in vain, if at the end of his toil he can find no price, no market, no vent for his produce. And the nearer this market is, the larger will be his profits, for whatever distance he has to go to market, whether 30 miles or 3,000, he will have to bear the expense of freight.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The Trustees offer the following list of premiums for 1886:—

On Horses.	
For best stallion, 1st premium,	\$5.00
2d do.,	4.00
best work or farm horse, 1st premium,	4.00
2d do.,	3.00
best breeding mare, 1st premium,	4.00
2d do.,	3.00
best pair matched horses, 1st premium,	4.00
2d do.,	3.00
best 3 years old colt, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.00
best 1 year old colt, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50

On Next Cattle.	
DURHAM.	
best bull of any age, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.00
best cow, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.00
best 2 years old heifer, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 year old heifer, 1st premium,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00

HENS.	
best bull of any age, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.00
best cow, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.00
best 2 years old heifer, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 year old heifer, 1st premium,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00

ATYRSHIRES.	
best bull, 1st premium,	2.50
2d do.,	2.00
best cow, do.,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best heifer, do.,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00

GRADE CATTLE.	
best bull, 2 years old or more, 1st premium,	2.50
2d do.,	2.00
best bull, 1 year old, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best bull calf, 1st premium,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00
best cow, 1st premium,	2.50
2d do.,	2.00
best 2 years old heifer, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 year old heifer, 1st premium,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00
best heifer calf, 1st premium,	1.00
2d do.,	1.00

NATIVES.	
best bull, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	2.00
best 2 years old heifer, do.,	1.50
best 1 year old heifer, do.,	1.00

OXEN AND STEERS.	
best yoke working oxen, 5 years old or upwards, 1st premium,	4.50
2d do.,	4.00
3d do.,	3.50
4th do.,	3.00
best yoke working oxen, 4 years old, 1st premium,	4.00
2d do.,	3.50
3d do.,	3.00
best yoke working 3 years old steers, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.50
best yoke working 2 years old steers, 1st premium,	2.50
2d do.,	2.00
3d do.,	1.50
best 1 year old steers, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best yearling calves, 1st premium,	1.50
2d do.,	1.00
best ox team from any one town, not less than 10 yokes, 1st premium,	10.00
2d do.,	9.00
3d do.,	8.00
4th do.,	7.00
best team 3 years old steers from any town not less than 10 yokes, 1st premium,	6.00
2d do.,	5.00
3d do.,	4.00

On Sheep.	
best Merino buck, 1st premium,	2.00
best Saxony buck, do.,	2.00
best buck of any breed, do.,	2.00
best ewe 10 or more, do.,	2.00

On Swine.	
best boar, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best breeding sow, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best pig of one litter, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50

On Poultry.	
greatest number of distinct breeds, bred by the exhibitor,	1.50
best pair Brahma Pootra hens,	1.00
best pair Shanghai hens,	1.00
best pair Black Spanish hens,	1.00
best pair Dorking hens,	1.00
best pair geese,	1.00
best pair turkeys,	1.00

On Crops.	
best 1 acre corn, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre winter wheat, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre spring wheat, 1st premium,	3.00
2d do.,	2.50
best 1 acre barley, 1st premium,	1.75
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre oats, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre potatoes, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre carrots, 1st premium,	2.00
2d do.,	1.50
best 1 acre rutabagas, 1st premium,	2.



THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1886.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

ANDROSCOGGIN & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the railroad was held at Waterville, on Wednesday, 25th ult. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Ware, Josiah Morrill, William Connor, Solomon H. Chandler, Wm. Willis, Wm. Goodenow, and Ira Crocker.

The report of the Directors presents a very favorable exhibit of the affairs of the road. The earnings of the road for the past year have been \$209,475.46, an increase over the preceding year of \$18,870.66. The total receipts from all sources, were \$256,975.46; total expenditures, \$226,849.97; excess of receipts, \$30,125.49. The cost of working the road during the year, after deducting the cost of materials on hand, was \$99,228.48. The Directors report:

"No accident has occurred during the year, whereby any person on the road has been injured; and the damage to property has been trifling, except the loss by fire at Danville Junction in December last, which originated in a wood-shed belonging to the Grand Trunk Company, extending to and destroying the Depot, half of which belonged to this company; and also other buildings and property—resulting in a loss to this company of about \$3,000."

PICTORIAL PAPERS. Chas. A. Pierce, at Carpenter's Express Office, has the Pictorial Brother Jonathan, and the N. Y. Clipper, for the Fourth of July, besides the other pictorial papers of the day. Also, the Boston Daily papers, with the latest news, and the principal literary papers of the day. Give him a call.

CROWDED OUT. As we go to press earlier, this week, to enable our types to enjoy the Fourth, we are obliged to omit many articles intended for this number.

FROM NICHOLAS. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of last evening contains the latest information from Nicaragua, received by way of Key West, where the U. S. frigate Susquehanna has arrived from San Juan, the 10th inst. The following, which we cannot but regard as trustworthy, is the intelligence communicated by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, respecting the position and prospects of Walker—who, it will be perceived, is once more in the saddle.

"Nothing very precise had been received from Gen. Walker, who was at Leon awaiting the result of the election then pending for President of Nicaragua. The army of Costa Rica had disappeared behind the hills of the mountains, and the civil war had been recommenced. The Government of Nicaragua had no longer cause for anxiety. Carrera, President of Guatemala, had once, with 3,000 men, started to act against Walker, and kept on towards Nicaragua until by description the force was reduced to 500, by which time he thought it prudent to go home again; and so that danger has passed away. Honduras refused to allow the Guatemala army to pass through its territory—saying that Walker would beat it, and then follow the vanquished army to the coast. The Government of Nicaragua is friendly to Nicaragua and to Walker, who is to all appearance firmly established on Central American soil. A large party of armed men have recently gone up to join Walker, said to have had 6 pieces of field artillery and 18,000 worth of munitions of war, from New Orleans."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. St. Louis, June 26. The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to May 31.

The Navajo Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong military force, as an opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the United States.

THE MILITARY AT SANTA FE. The construction of new quarters for the officers and men of the Quartermaster's department.

The work on the State House, Penitentiary and Surveyor General's Office had also been completed.

Lieut. Adams, Johnson, Whistler and Jackson had been detailed for the general recruiting service, and will leave the territory in time to report themselves at the Carlisle Barracks, Fort Columbus, by the 15th of July.

The court martial for the trial of Capt. Seaman and Lieut. Morrison adjourned sine die on the 13th.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. Late intelligence from Lake Superior, in the Chicago Press, reports the discovery of an unusually prosperous condition. Discoveries of an important character have recently been made at the northern slope of the Point, near the lake shore. The lake discovered is described as being from ten to twenty feet in width, embraced on either side by well-defined walls with clay adherent, a well-known characteristic of all the productive veins of the country.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Great distress for want of food prevails at many of the outposts of Newfoundland. Large numbers of the people were in a state of actual starvation. Extensive provision was made by the Legislature, during its session, for the destitute class; but it is reported that the sufferers at the outposts have not received their fair share of this provision.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION. The submarine cable connecting Ogdensburg with Prescott, Canada, was successfully placed in the St. Lawrence river, on Saturday morning, thus putting New York and Canada in direct communication. But fifteen minutes were required to stretch the wire the entire distance, one mile.

FOR LIBERTY. The ship Elvira Owen, which we recently noticed as having left Baltimore with 179 emigrants for Liberia, touched at Savannah and received on board 142 emigrants—making 321 in all. They take with them a large amount of money; 72 had \$20,000 from those who liberated them.

DAMAGE BY THE SHOWER. We learn from the Lowell Courier that Flagg & Ayman's circus company were overtaken by the thunder shower Friday morning, between Nashua and Concord, and four of their noble horses were struck down dead by the lightning—six of the company were also prostrated by it, but they revived and sustain no serious injury.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. Halifax, June 27. The steamship Propontis, from London, with the submarine cable for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, arrived at Sydney on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

THE NORTHMAN AT MONHEGAN. We some weeks since noticed the fact that Dr. A. H. Henshaw, who visited the Island of Monhegan in quest of curious figures said to exist upon rocks there, was successful in his investigation. He took casts of the inscriptions in plaster, from the face of the ledge in which they appear, and is expected to return to the Society of the Archaeological Society at Copenhagen. Drawings of the same have also been sent to Rev. Dr. Jenks, a distinguished antiquarian of Boston, by whom they are at once recognized as Runic characters, but their translation will have to come from the Copenhagen Society, which possesses the means to give it.

IT IS SUPPOSED that these inscriptions were made by Northmen, hundreds of years before the discovery of Columbus, who visited what is now known as Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and is supposed to be the oldest American inscription of the kind, by the electric telegraph. Experiments are constantly making, with a view to ascertain the best description of cable adapted to this purpose, and it is confidently expected that the work will be completed during the summer.

CAPT. BERRYMAN, who is shortly to sail on a surveying expedition in one of the U. S. Government steamers, and by whom the survey of the proposed route to the Trans-Atlantic cable was made, ascertained that the ground was not so favorable for the execution of the project. One fact not a little remarkable is, that no rock was anywhere found in deep water, the entire bottom examined being covered by a deep layer of minute tropical shells, such as might afford excellent protection for the cable.

THE COMPANY anticipate the receipt of a considerable revenue immediately on the completion of the line to St. John, (connecting with the Nova Scotia line at Port Hood, Cape Breton,) a distance from New York, the way the line runs, is 1,700 miles, and the estimated cost of the line will be \$1,000,000. The line will be run by the electric telegraph.

THE ASSASSINATION OF STRANG. James J. Strang, the leader of the Mormon settlement on Beaver Island, was shot by two men named Alexander Wentworth and Thomas Bedford, on the pier at Beaver Island. Strang was on his way to the steamer Michigan, and while walking down the pier, the men stepped out from behind a wall, and fired at him with their revolvers, and the other one ball, all three taking effect on Strang's person. Bedford and Wentworth had been whipped forty lashes on the bare back, with a scourge made of blue bleached twine, twisted together, some time since, upon charge of neglecting to disclose facts concerning a robbery. This had been done by Strang's order. Strang was not dead when the steamer left, but it was supposed he could not survive, as neither of the balls had been extracted. Strang's death it is supposed will break up the Mormon establishment on Beaver Island.

ACCIDENT. We learn that Mr. Charles Moody, an old and experienced brakeman on the A. & S. L. R. Road, was badly injured yesterday morning. He was on the moving train from this city, and while shuffling cars at the Yarmouth depot, had one of his arms broken in two places, and was otherwise quite severely injured, narrowly escaping instant death.

P. S. Since the above was typed, we regret to learn that Mr. Moody died last evening. The line commences running early next month.

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THE MAINE FARMER, AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWS-PAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.
The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived at Quebec on Wednesday last week, bringing news from Europe to the 13th inst., two days later. The following embraces everything of interest—

The Daily News again calls attention to the domestic troubles in America. It says that the Post, in a letter on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says that Kansas is but the field on which the great question of slavery is to be debated, most probably in arms, and so thoroughly is the vital character of the crisis understood in America, that there are many who hold that the postponement of the contest would be cheaply purchased by a foreign war, as the only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The Times states that there is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt that Mr. Crumpton is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the arrival of the Anglo Saxon. The Minister is dismissed, the exequatur will be withdrawn from the three Consuls whom the American government considers guilty of violation of their consular laws.

The Times further observes that the American government's intention is to be accompanied by the most profuse assurances of good will and respect towards this country. As regards the position of Mr. Dallas, the Times considers that the question should rest entirely on the guilt or innocence of Mr. Dallas. If the latter be innocent, Mr. Dallas ought not to remain; and if he be guilty, no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expulsion. In reference to the Central American question, the Times professes to know that Mr. Dallas is armed with full powers to negotiate, and finally settle the difficulty, even if necessary by appeal to arbitration.

The American Minister had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli said if the government did not go on with the armistice, they might expect a discussion on the relations between Great Britain and the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would fix Monday, if no objection was made.

The French army is to be reduced 20,000 men.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in Holland, the Premier, M. Vanhelt, having resigned.

LATER-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Friday last. Her dates are to the 14th ult., and the news principally relates to the troubles between this country and Great Britain. We make the following synopsis:—

Great Britain. There is much excitement in England respecting American affairs. The London Times and Morning Post, both government organs, demand, in offensive terms, the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, but it is not supposed he will be dismissed. Meanwhile, Liverpool and Manchester have issued a peace circular, addressed to the citizens of America, and the feelings of the people seem more active and more general in favor of peace.

The government, however, takes in a hostile tone. Both Harcourt and Gladstone are in Parliament on Friday evening that they had not then made up their minds whether Mr. Dallas should be dismissed or not.

Lord John Russell has given special notice on Monday he would move an inquiry as to what the intention of the British government on this question, inasmuch as the almost universal feeling of the British people is in favor of peace.

Palmer was hung on Saturday morning. He died without a struggle. He made no confession.

The steamer Fulton, with the news of Mr. Crumpton's dismissal, arrived at Southampton on Saturday, 14th.

The articles in the London Times and Post, on the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, are studiously offensive, and demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and the application of force to the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences which might ensue, and are moving actively to avert the calamity.

The Manchester Peace Address to the citizens of the United States, received 8000 signatures in a few hours.

Meanwhile, several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible dispatch for foreign service; destination supposed to be the coast of America.

All the commanders of the gunboats at Portsmouth have been called to the Port Admiral's, as was rumored, to receive instructions for active service, at telegraphic notice.

The light squadron of dispatch steamers and gunboats, under Commodore Watson, arrived at Southampton on Sunday to the assistance of the Anglo Saxon.

At a house on Friday evening, a reply to Earl Derby, Lord Clarendon said: I have to state that the day before yesterday, Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at this Court, communicated to me a dispatch from his government, in which was stated that the assurances given by Mr. Dallas's government were satisfactory as regarded the fact of no instructions having been sent, and of no intervention existing on the part of the government in any way to violate or infringe the law of the United States. The answer, Mr. Dallas, with respect to Mr. Crumpton and our Consuls, was not, however, equally satisfactory, and it appeared that they were still to be considered as representatives unacceptable to that government. The President, therefore, has terminated upon sending Mr. Crumpton his passports, and withdrawing the exequaturs from the Consuls.

The dispatch was read to me by Mr. Dallas, and a copy of it has been furnished to me by Mr. Dallas's clerk, Mr. Bayley. The Government have not yet arrived at a final determination. It will be their duty to lay a copy of the dispatch on the table of the House, and to announce to Parliament the decision to which they have arrived. I am, therefore, glad to mention that Mr. Dallas, at the same time, in communicating to me another dispatch, relating to the questions with regard to Central America, informed me that Mr. Marcy stated that there were certain points upon which it was possible that the United States might be able to power might be usefully resorted to, but at the same time, his opinion was that the whole question might be settled by direct negotiation.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made substantially the same statement, in reply to Mr. Disraeli.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Lord John Russell said—it appears from my noble friend's statement that Mr. Dallas's Ministerial position is a very delicate one. The alteration now to be made will not improve the speed of the ship, and the statements put forth as to increasing the diameter of the paddle wheels and reducing the ship's draft of water are incorrect; no such alterations being made in the design of the ship. The alteration now to be made will not improve the speed of the ship, and the statements put forth as to increasing the diameter of the paddle wheels and reducing the ship's draft of water are incorrect; no such alterations being made in the design of the ship.

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I do not wish at all to find fault with my noble friend for not giving further information to the House, but I think this is a most critical state of affairs, and I think he ought to have some information in respect to it. (Hear.)

I do not now propose to ask my noble friend any questions, as he has stated that they will take, but I think it is most important that the House should be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations, and I think it is most important that the House should be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations.

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THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 23.
SENATE. Mr. Tombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in that territory, and to provide for calling a convention to frame a constitution, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Evans, of S. C., made some remarks in reply to Mr. Sumner's speech.

Nothing of interest transacted. Adj.

This week being set apart by previous agreement for the consideration of the bill to authorize the President to cause the Southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked, was passed over.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1818, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, was considered. It is the intention of the President to veto the bill, but in the Senate for want of time.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee proposed an amendment requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established under the last United States census.

A debate ensued involving the question whether such a restriction should be imposed upon the new States. Adj.

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AGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.
Flour, \$6.00 to \$6.50 Round Hov, \$5.00 to \$5.50
Corn Meal, 50 to 60 Clearhull, 12.00 to 13.00
Rye Meal, 15.00 to 16.00 Turkey, 12.00 to 13.00
Wheat, 1.15 to 1.20
Oats, 72 to 75
Clover Seed, 10.00 to 12.00
Hemp Seed, 10.00 to 12.00
Soybean Oil, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Meal, 1.00 to 1.10
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Soybean Stalks, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Straw, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Chaff, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Husks, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Shells, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Bran, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Middlings, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Shorts, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Linters, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Meal, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Cake, 1.00 to 1.10
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Soybean Chaff, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Husks, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Shells, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Bran, 1.00 to 1.10
Soybean Middlings, 1.00 to 1

